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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

ISRAELI-ARAB STRIFE

What will be the final outcome of the Israeli-Arab conflict? Can it be halted, or will it spread throughout the Middle East?

Such were the questions being worriedly asked and discussed by leaders of the western powers as we went to press. The United States, Britain, and France were trying desperately to find a solution of this problem which has caused one crisis after another for a number of years.

Soviet Russia, many observers believe, is not in as good a position to take advantage of the crisis in the Middle East as she would have been before her satellite empire began to crumble. If such turns out to be the case, this will be one encouraging factor in an otherwise dark situation.

As armies were on the march last week, it was ardently hoped by peace-loving people throughout the world that the participants in this conflict could be quickly convinced of the utter futility and tragedy of trying to settle their differences by war.

RISING GERMAN POLITICIAN

"Keep an eye on Franz Joseph Strauss. He may some day become leader of West Germany." That is what many West Germans are saying these days. Strauss became West Germany's defense minister not long ago. Only 41 years old, he first entered national politics in 1949.

EVEN TRADE

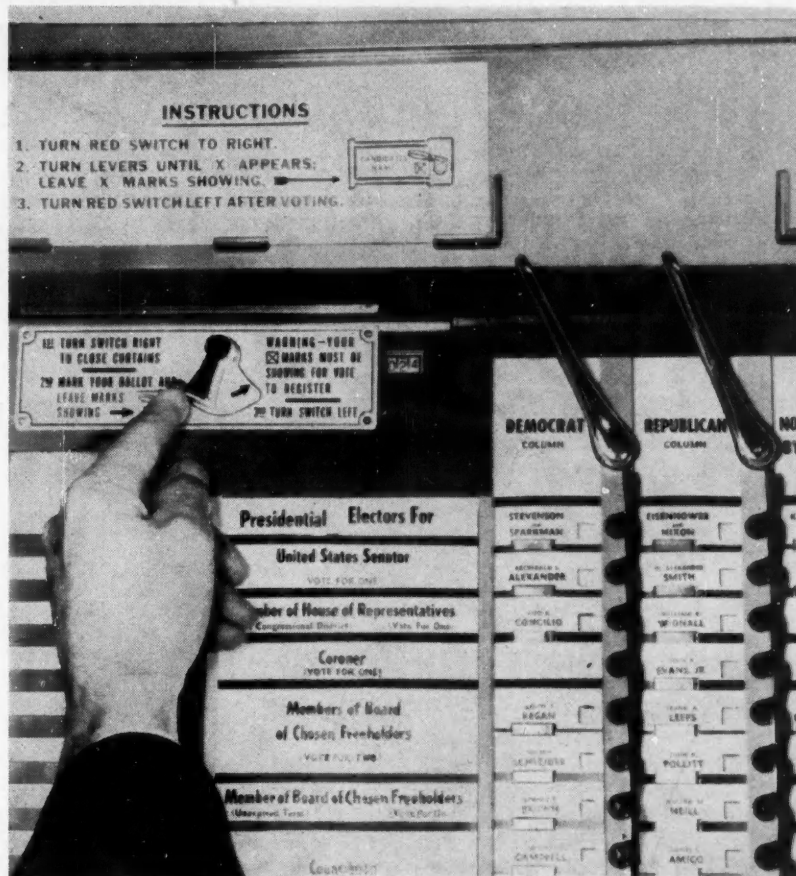
Belgium recently returned 2 villages it had held since 1949 to West Germany. Belgian troops occupied the German territory 7 years ago to straighten out the border between the 2 countries. In exchange for the villages, Belgium was given several hundred acres of German woodland.

HELPING HAND

Uncle Sam sent 232,000 tons of food to 8 European countries which lost crops because of bad weather early this year. France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia received wheat, flour, corn, butter, and other products.

ELECTRICITY FROM ATOMS

An atomic plant is now furnishing electricity to more than 30,000 people who live in the English community of Whitehaven. It is the first of 12 such power stations Britain plans to build in the next 10 years. By turning to the atom for producing electricity, Britain will save large quantities of coal, which is in short supply there. A single pound of uranium in an atomic plant can produce as much electricity as can be turned out by a power station burning 1,300 tons of coal!



IN MANY VOTING PLACES, citizens mark their ballots by pushing levers on a machine. In many others, they still write by hand to vote for their candidates. The above photo was taken during the last Presidential race.

Election Time Arrives

America's Voters Cast Ballots to Choose Large Number of National, State, and Local Officials

HERE are the officials whom the American people are to choose at the polls tomorrow, November 6:

(1) 531 Presidential electors, who (as explained in the October 15 AMERICAN OBSERVER) will cast official ballots for a President and a Vice President on December 17. Each state is to have as many electors as it has U. S. senators and representatives.

Despite our nation's complicated electoral system, the Presidential and Vice Presidential winners almost certainly will be known by Tuesday night or Wednesday morning this week. Each elector is firmly pledged to his own party's candidates, and so it can be determined—in advance—the number of electoral votes that each candidate is to receive.

(2) 35 U. S. senators. Normally one-third (or 32) of our senators are chosen every 2 years. At present—because of 2 deaths and a resignation—there are 3 additional places to fill.

In the last session of Congress, 18 of the 35 Senate seats now at stake were held by Democrats, and 17 were held by Republicans.

(3) 432 members of the U. S. House of Representatives. The House has 435 members, but voters in Maine cast ballots for their 3 representatives

last September 10. They elected 1 Republican and 1 Democrat, and the contest over the third seat is not yet settled.

The outgoing House of Representatives has 230 Democrats and 201 Republicans, and there are 4 vacancies.

(4) 29 state governors. Of the 29 governorships at stake, 16 are now in Republican hands and 13 are Democratic. Two additional states already have elected governors this year. Louisiana elected a Democrat on April 17, and Maine chose a Democrat on September 10.

(5) About 6,200 members of state legislatures. Our states have a total of about 7,500 lawmakers, but some of these are not required to face the voters in this particular election.

(6) More than 230 other state officials, such as treasurers, attorneys general, state school superintendents, and supreme court judges.

(7) Many thousands of local officials—county commissioners, sheriffs, township officers, mayors, city councilmen, and so on. There are about 200,000 local governments in the United States, managing the affairs of counties, townships, and cities. Large numbers of these governments are holding their elections this week, while many others are not.

(Continued on page 2)

What's Next for Eastern Europe?

World Spotlight on Hungary, Poland, and Other Lands In That Vital Region

THE future course of U. S. relations with Poland and Hungary is being intensively studied by top officials in our government. They are trying to figure out how best to deal with the recent dramatic happenings in these eastern European nations.

Poland made the first move toward independence from Soviet domination, but Hungary took much more drastic and violent action in this direction than did the Poles. We shall take up each of these countries, briefly reviewing their modern historical backgrounds and describing events leading up to their revolts against Russia.

About 2 weeks ago, Poland vigorously asserted its independence from the Soviet Union. In trying to pursue a course free from Moscow while remaining a communist state, Poland is following the example of Yugoslavia.

As these words are written, Wladyslaw Gomulka, a 51-year-old Polish communist who once defied Stalin and was jailed for 4 years, is the top man in the government. With him on the 9-man ruling committee are others who also favor guiding Poland along a path independent of Russia. Those who wanted Poland to continue to be a Soviet puppet have been ousted.

The earlier rioting at Poznan and the trials that followed—discussed in last week's issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER—had demonstrated that there was deep-seated unrest throughout Poland. Yet the speed with which the bloodless revolt was carried out inside the government was surprising. In a few action-packed days, another exciting chapter was added to the story of a country that has known strife and hardship many times through the years.

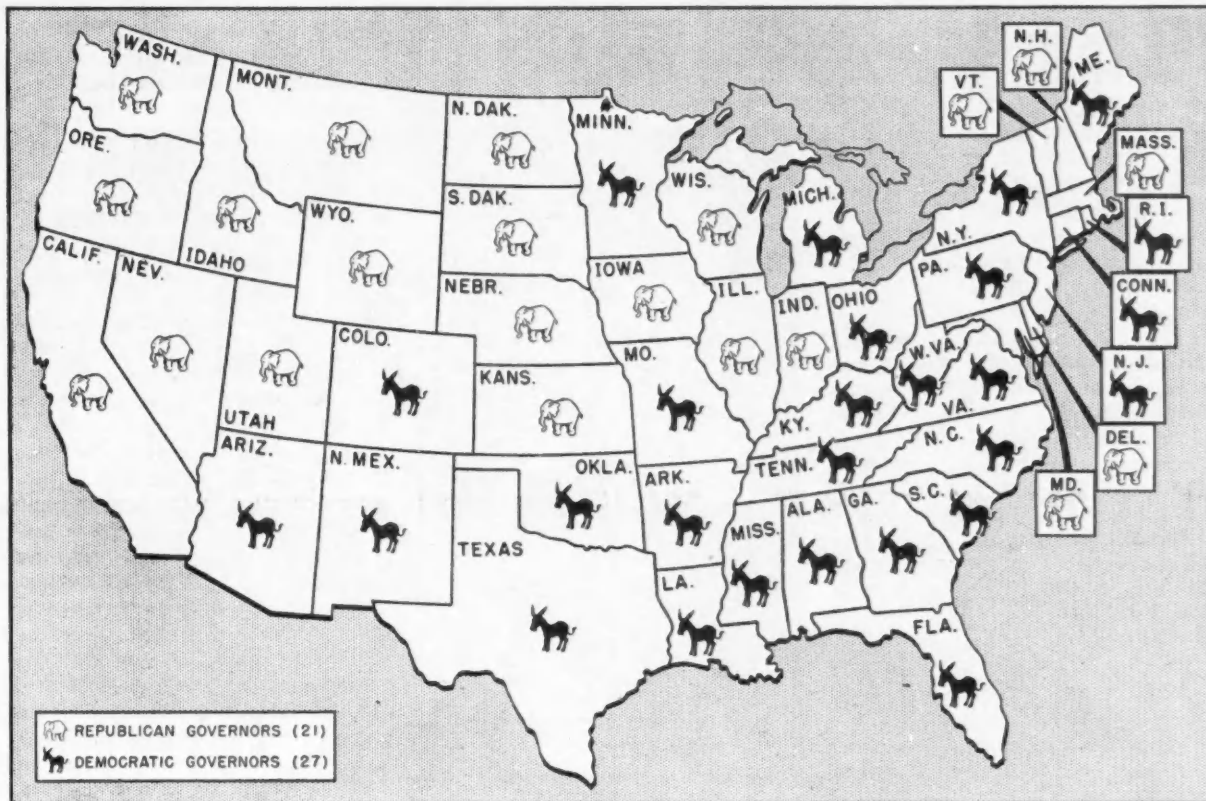
Poland's troubled history stems in part from her location. A land of low, forested hills and flat plains along the Baltic Sea, she has always been exposed to invasion by powerful neighbors. A German general once wrote: "Poland is a public road on which foreign armies constantly jostle one another."

On numerous occasions, Poland has been chopped up. The last division occurred in 1939 when Nazi Germany and her ally, Soviet Russia, invaded Poland, and divided the country. Two

(Continued on page 6)

NOTICE

This is the last of the special election issues. Regular features of the paper which have been omitted recently will be resumed next week.



GOVERNORS of the 48 states before the election. Twenty-nine of the states vote for governors Tuesday. Sixteen of the 29 now have Republicans as chief executives, and 13 have Democrats. Louisiana and Maine, in elections which took place earlier this year, both chose Democrats. (Save maps to compare with later ones of post-election lineups.)

—and congressional approval—for many of his proposals. In 1947 and 1948, on the other hand, a GOP Congress passed various important measures that President Truman wanted.

As we have already noted, 35 Senate posts are to be filled this week. During the last session of Congress, 18 of these were held by Democrats—representing the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky (2 seats), Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina (2 seats), Washington, and West Virginia.

Seventeen of the 35 Senate positions now at stake were held—during the last session—by Republicans from California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

In some of the states where Senate elections are being held, one party or the other is so strong that there can be little doubt as to who will win. At the same time, there are quite a few states where the contests are extremely close.

Governors. As chief executives, they hold state positions similar to that of the President in our federal government. It is the governor's job to see that the laws of his state are properly carried out. He appoints many officials, asks the legislature to pass measures that he thinks are desirable, signs and vetoes bills, grants pardons, and performs other duties.

Certain governors become nationally prominent through their influence in one party or the other. In each of the last 12 campaigns, including that of 1956, at least one major-party Presidential candidate has been a governor or former governor.

Of the 29 governorships at stake this week, those in the following 16 states are now in Republican hands: Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah,

Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Thirteen governorships now held by Democrats are involved in this week's elections, in the following states: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, and West Virginia.

The outcomes in quite a few governorship contests are practically certain, while in other states the races are very close.

Other officials, state and local. In our federal government, Cabinet members and Supreme Court justices are appointed by the President with Senate approval. But the corresponding officials in quite a few states are chosen at the polls, and many of them are being elected this year.

State legislatures perform about the same type of work for their states that Congress does for the nation as a whole. They enact laws, which

the governors and their aides enforce. Legislatures vary in size from that of New Hampshire (whose 2 houses combined have well over 400 members) to that of Nebraska (whose single house has only 43).

As to the local governments and election races: They are far more important than many Americans realize. Local officials are in direct charge of police and fire protection, streets, and schools.

The mayors, commissioners, and other city officials; the sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys who are in charge of law enforcement at the county level; the township officers who take care of local roads in various states—all these and many others play vital roles.

The good citizen takes an active interest in securing honest and efficient government at all levels—national, state, and local.

—By TOM MYER

Winners and Losers After Election — By Clay Coss

ON the day after the election, every American citizen will have a chance to show whether he follows the rules of good sportsmanship. Those of us who are on the winning side will be pleased with the results and we shall have a right to be.

It is important, however, that we take victory gracefully. We may prove that we can be good winners. That will not be such an easy job as it may first appear.

It is as hard to be a good winner as a good loser. The one who wins is likely to celebrate the victory in such a way as to annoy and needlessly irritate the losers. He may resort to rough joking. He may "rub in" the defeat. He may be boastful, and may be too demonstrative in his rejoicing.

By acting in such a way a person reveals his poor social training. He exhibits his own thoughtlessness and lack of tact.

The good winner, along with his

pleasure at being on the victorious side, should feel a sense of responsibility. His party and his candidate have won the privilege of guiding the nation, but that will not be an easy task. Those who occupy positions



Clay Coss

of power in the government during the next few years will need the intelligent and informed support of all American citizens. The winners face a big job.

The losers, too, may prove their good sportsmanship by losing with good grace. They should forget as soon as possible the sting of defeat. Like good patriots they should think of the newly elected President as the man who is to lead, not any one party or group, but the nation and all its citizens. Whatever

your party, the successful candidate will be President of the United States—your President—and he will be entitled to your respect.

You should hold to your own views, of course, and you will naturally continue to express your opinions, and to help in that way to solve the nation's problems. Don't yield on your basic principles and ideas just because the majority of people may oppose you at the time. But don't be a critic and obstructionist for narrow political reasons.

Defeat is not the worst of failures. Not to have tried is the true failure. —G. E. WOODBERRY.

Before you can begin to think about politics at all, you have to abandon the notion that here is a war between good men and bad men.—WALTER LIPPMANN.

Readers Say—

I believe we should vote for the party instead of the man, for principles rather than personalities. Voters should study the principles of both parties and then support the one which most closely coincides with their own beliefs. The only exception should be where a candidate is definitely unfit for office.

TERRY CLAYTON
Port Angeles, Washington

We should not have compulsory voting in America. Instead, we should emphasize the great importance and necessity of voting to citizens who desire efficient and honest government.

DIANE FRERICHS
Wilson, New York

What is the matter with our country? Only 63 per cent of the eligible voters cast ballots in the last Presidential election. In other countries such as Denmark and Sweden the percentage is much higher. Unless more people take advantage of the privilege of voting, our democracy may be seriously threatened. We teen-agers should do all we can to encourage our parents and adult friends to go to the polls.

ANN BUMILLER
Cincinnati, Ohio

The voting age should not be lowered to 18 years. The fact that an 18-year-old is physically fit to fight does not mean he is mature enough to vote intelligently. Voting is a privilege that should be given only at the right time. Teen-agers should work in the campaigns and gain knowledge and experience which will help them to cast their ballots wisely when they reach 21.

MARLENE MARTIN
Newark, New Jersey

Presidential candidates should stick to their early campaign promises and stop mud-slinging. Not only is it misleading to the voters, but it is conduct unbecoming to American citizens.

SCOTT KEINARD
West Lawn, Pennsylvania

I don't think Panama should control the Panama Canal. The canal was built by the United States. We have made payments to Panama and recently raised the payments of our own free will. Our soldiers are protecting this vital passageway. Therefore, I think we should continue to control it.

VIRGINIA TROMBLEY
Minesville, New York

(Address your letters to Readers Say—AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)

The Story of the Week

Poland's Gomulka

What will be the future of Poland under its new communist boss, Wladyslaw Gomulka? The entire world is asking that question now that Poland has shown it wants to be free of Russian control (see page 1 story).

Gomulka became secretary of the Polish Communist Party a short time ago. As such, he controls the party machinery in his country, and through it the government.

Gomulka was born 51 years ago in southeast Poland. He worked as a mechanic's helper in his youth, and became active in communist movements while still a teen-ager. He was jailed from time to time for his communist activities.

During World War II, Gomulka led



POLISH communist leader Wladyslaw Gomulka. He said "no" to Russia.

resistance movements against the German invaders. At war's end, he helped Russia set up a communist regime in Poland. As a reward, he was made one of the top officials of Poland's Red government.

In the late 1940's though, Russia's Stalin began to distrust Gomulka. The Soviet leader feared that Gomulka might try to break with Moscow just as Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito had done in 1948. On Stalin's orders, the Polish leader was tried for treason and imprisoned.

Gomulka wasn't released from jail until late in 1954, when Russia's present leaders began a new policy of undoing some of the past actions of the late Stalin. Last month, when Poland's Red leaders ousted some pro-Russian officials from public posts, Gomulka took over his present job.

People who know Gomulka from personal contacts with him say he is a dyed-in-the-wool communist. They maintain there is very little likelihood that he will ever abandon communism in favor of democracy. At the same time, he wants above all else for Poland to be free of foreign control.

Hungary's Nagy

Imre Nagy (photo on page 7), who took over as Hungary's new communist leader a short time ago, was desperately trying last week to put down a rebellion in his country.

Born in 1896 of a peasant family, Nagy studied to be a locksmith. He turned to communism around the time

of World War I, and helped the Reds toward the close of that conflict in their struggle for power in Russia. He then returned to Hungary and became a communist organizer there.

Because of his communist activities, Nagy was forced to leave his homeland in 1929. He then went to Russia to wait for an opportunity to bring communism to Hungary. That opportunity came when Soviet troops marched into his native land toward the close of World War II. Nagy was given important posts in the new Red regime set up in Hungary.

Nagy was premier of his country from 1953 to 1955, but pro-Russian stooges permitted him very few real governing powers. In 1955 he was ousted when he called for an improvement in the lot of his people. Though he now wants his country to be free of Soviet control, Nagy continues to be a firm believer in communism.

Will he be able to stay in power? That is the big question as we go to press.

Donkey and Elephant

Pictures of donkeys and elephants have been appearing everywhere in the election campaign that is now drawing to a close. The donkey, of course, is the symbol of the Democratic Party, and the elephant represents the Republican Party.

How did the donkey and elephant come into use as political party symbols? Cartoons in the 1830's show Andrew Jackson riding a donkey, and the elephant may have been used for the first time at the Republican National Convention of 1860. At that time, though, other symbols were more popular. The Democrats often displayed a rooster, and the Republicans liked the eagle.

The donkey really got its start as representative of the Democratic Party in 1870. In that year, Thomas Nast, a famous cartoonist, put the donkey into a political cartoon for the



JAMES DEAN in the movie "Giant"—based on a book by Edna Ferber

magazine *Harper's Weekly*. In 1874, Nast presented the elephant in a cartoon. The 2 symbols grew in favor as Nast continued to use them in his drawings, and today they are accepted by everyone as insignia of the 2 political parties.

Troubled Algeria

For many months now, rebels in the French North African territory of Algeria have been causing serious trouble for France. Casualty lists on both sides are mounting higher and higher as time goes on.

Most Algerian leaders want independence from French control. They point out their neighbors—Morocco and Tunisia—were given their freedom by France earlier this year. But the French regard Algeria as part of their country and staunchly oppose independence for the area. Algeria sends representatives to the legislature in Paris.

The growing bitterness of the French-Algerian dispute has critically strained relations between France and its former territories of Tunisia and Morocco. The 2 North African lands became particularly angry when France recently captured a number of Algerian rebel leaders who were flying to a conference with Tunisian and Moroccan officials. The North African leaders were planning to discuss ways of reducing tension in Algeria.

Meanwhile, France puts a large share of the blame for her Algerian troubles on Egypt. Paris charges Egypt with sending arms to Algerian rebels, and with inflaming anti-French feeling among the North Africans through radio broadcasts. France is now asking the United Nations to look into her charges against Egypt.

Algeria is about 3 times the size of Texas, and 4 times the size of France. There are some 9,367,000 people, mostly native Berbers and Arabs, in the French territory.

"Giant" on Film

Texas is the setting for a new motion picture, "Giant," by Warner Brothers. The countryside of Virginia was also used in filming some of the scenes of the picture.

The plot of "Giant" is based on Edna Ferber's well-known novel of the same name. It is a story of the joys and sorrows of a small group of people who live on a Texas ranch.

Elizabeth Taylor plays the part of the strong-willed Leslie Lynnton, a Virginia society girl who marries Texas rancher Bick Benedict. Benedict is played by Rock Hudson. James Dean takes the part of Jett Rink, the poor ranch hand who makes a hundred million dollars when he strikes oil.

Watch Your Step

"Don't Walk Yourself to Death." This grim warning tells pedestrians in Washington, D. C., that carelessness can lead to disaster.

This is Pedestrian Safety Month. All of us are being reminded that auto

THE LIGHTER SIDE

When the white men came to this country, the Indians were running it. There were no taxes. There was no debt. The women did all the work. And just think—the white men thought they could improve on a system like that!



"Well, well—and how is the chairman of the Barracks Complaint Committee getting along today?"

A lady was amazed to see a man and a dog playing checkers together.

Lady: That dog would make a fortune for you on the stage.

Man: Oh, he isn't so smart. I've beaten him 4 out of 5 games.

Guest: Thank you for letting me take your umbrella, but what an unusual handle it has.

Host: Yes, it's an invention of mine—unless it is returned in three days, it explodes.

Sally (in traffic court): I had to run into the fence to keep from hitting a cow.

Judge: Was it a Jersey cow?

Sally: I don't know. I didn't see its license plates.

She: I've changed my mind.
He: I hope it works better than the old one.

Said the sophomore: When I first came here I was pretty conceited, but the other students knocked that out of me and now I'm one of the nicest fellows in the whole college.

accidents happen to those who don't ride in cars as well as to motorists. November is a good time for such a reminder because the last 2 months in the year are especially dangerous for pedestrians.

So remember these rules of safety: Stop, look, and listen before you cross the street. Don't cross where you are not supposed to. If you must walk on the road, walk facing the traffic and carry a light at night. Obey the law.

"Open Skies" Display

A year ago last summer, President Eisenhower made what has since become known as his "open skies" proposal to Russia as a step toward global disarmament. Under the proposal, Russia and the United States would have the right to fly over and photograph each other's territory—to make certain that neither country is building power with which to launch a surprise atomic war. The plan calls for a gradual reduction of armaments by all nations when the inspection system is put into effect.

Thus far, Russia has turned down the "open skies" idea. The Reds argue that such a plan would be an invasion of national privacy. They also contend that it is "unworkable."

Now Uncle Sam is trying to get world-wide support for the aerial inspection idea. A special exhibit, showing that large areas can be effectively mapped from the sky, will be sent to 57 countries. The display shows that a single jet plane can accurately photograph up to a million square miles of territory in 3 hours' time.

Political Terms

Following are some additional words and terms which figure prominently in political speeches and news:

Pivotal States. In a close election, there may be several closely contested states in which the outcome of the voting will give victory to one of the Presidential candidates. These are known as pivotal states.

Coalition. When 2 or more parties work together temporarily, the arrangement is said to be a coalition. If certain members of opposing parties in Congress cooperate in passing or defeating a measure, the same term is applied to their temporary partnership.

Band Wagon. Some people always like to be on the winning side. If their candidate seems to be losing, they may switch their support at the last minute to the candidate who appears to be heading for victory. This is known as "climbing on the band wagon."

Lame Duck. An officeholder who has lost an election but continues to hold his public position until the person who has defeated him takes over the job. Present members of Congress, for example, will continue to be senators and representatives until January even if they are defeated in tomorrow's voting.

Lower House. It is the larger body of a legislature. In the case of Congress, it is the House of Representatives. The Senate is referred to as the upper house.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's major articles will deal with (1) American Education Week, and (2) issues before the United Nations and its record.

OUR PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS

President, and Age When Term Began	Years in Office	Party	Vice President
George Washington—57	8	Federalist	John Adams
John Adams—61	4	Federalist	Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson—57	8	Democratic-Republican	Aaron Burr George Clinton
James Madison—57	8	Democratic-Republican	George Clinton* Elbridge Gerry*
James Monroe—58	8	Democratic-Republican	D. D. Tompkins
John Quincy Adams—57	4	Democratic-Republican	John C. Calhoun
Andrew Jackson—61	8	Democratic	John C. Calhoun Martin Van Buren
Martin Van Buren—54	4	Democratic	R. M. Johnson
Wm. Henry Harrison*—68	1 mo.	Whig	John Tyler
John Tyler—51	3 yrs. 11 mos.	Whig
James Knox Polk—49	4	Democratic	George M. Dallas
Zachary Taylor*—64	1 yr. 4 mos.	Whig	Millard Fillmore
Millard Fillmore—50	2 yrs. 8 mos.	Whig
Franklin Pierce—48	4	Democratic	William R. King*
James Buchanan—65	4	Democratic	J. C. Breckinridge
Abraham Lincoln*—52	4 yrs. 1 mo.	Republican	Hannibal Hamlin Andrew Johnson
Andrew Johnson—56	3 yrs. 11 mos.	Democrat
Ulysses S. Grant—46	8	Republican	Schuyler Colfax Henry Wilson*
Rutherford B. Hayes—54	4	Republican	William A. Wheeler
James A. Garfield*—49	6 mos.	Republican	Chester A. Arthur
Chester A. Arthur—50	3 yrs. 6 mos.	Republican
Grover Cleveland—47	4	Democratic	Thomas Hendricks*
Benjamin Harrison—55	4	Republican	Levi P. Morton
Grover Cleveland—55	4	Democratic	Adlai E. Stevenson
William McKinley*—54	4 yrs. 6 mos.	Republican	Garret A. Hobart* Theodore Roosevelt
Theodore Roosevelt—42	7 yrs. 6 mos.	Republican Charles W. Fairbanks
William Howard Taft—51	4	Republican	James S. Sherman*
Woodrow Wilson—56	8	Democratic	Thomas R. Marshall
Warren G. Harding*—55	2 yrs. 5 mos.	Republican	Calvin Coolidge
Calvin Coolidge—51	5 yrs. 7 mos.	Republican Charles G. Dawes
Herbert Hoover—54	4	Republican	Charles Curtis
Franklin D. Roosevelt*—51	12 yrs. 3 mos.	Democratic	John N. Garner Henry A. Wallace Harry S. Truman
Harry S. Truman—60	7 yrs. 9 mos.	Democratic Alben Barkley
Dwight D. Eisenhower—62		Republican	Richard M. Nixon

*Died in Office

For Your Presidential Notebook

THIRTY-THREE men have served as President. However, Mr. Eisenhower generally is listed as our 34th Chief Executive. This is because Cleveland was elected as No. 22; lost the next election to Benjamin Harrison—No. 23; then won re-election, after being out of the White House for 4 years, and was numbered as our 24th President. Grover Cleveland is thus numbered twice. Eleven elected Presidents have won re-election: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, McKinley, Wilson, and Franklin Roosevelt.

Three Vice Presidents finished the terms of executives who died in office and then won terms of their own: Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge, and Truman.

Four Vice Presidents became President on the death of a Chief Executive but did not go on to a term of their own. They were: Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur.

Two Presidents won election to Congress after leaving office. John Quincy Adams became a U. S. representative; Andrew Johnson became a senator.

Twenty-three Presidents practiced law at some time in their careers.

News Quiz

The Election

1. Explain why the winner of the Presidential race is generally known so quickly after the polls close, even though voters don't cast ballots directly for the Presidential candidates.

2. Briefly describe the President's job.

3. Tell of the Vice President's duties. In what way have they been changing in recent years?

4. What are some of the tasks performed by Congress? Explain why each party is so eager to win majorities in the House and Senate.

5. Is there necessarily a complete deadlock when the White House and Congress are controlled by opposing parties? Explain.

6. Describe the work of a governor and of a state legislature.

7. Discuss the importance of local officials and local elections.

Discussion

1. Much has been said about the tremendous burdens of the Presidency. Do you think there can be any way of lightening these burdens? Explain.

2. What are some of the most important state and local election issues in your area?

Poland and Hungary

1. Describe briefly the leadership changes that have taken place in Poland.

2. How do that country's borders today compare with what they were before World War II?

3. In what way may Poland's new leaders change the farming setup?

4. Describe the nation's industrial problems.

5. In what ways have late developments in Hungary resembled those in Poland? How have they differed?

6. How are living conditions in the 2 countries?

7. Give a brief account of Hungary's history since World War I.

8. Who is Imre Nagy and how does he fit into the Hungarian picture?

Discussion

1. Would you favor or oppose giving aid to Poland, Hungary, or any other satellite nation which breaks away from Soviet control?

2. Do you think that the Polish and Hungarian revolts will spread to other Red European lands? Why, or why not?

3. Soviet Russia is charged with interfering in Hungary's internal affairs by using tanks and troops to combat the rebel forces. What action, if any, do you believe the UN could, or should, take against Russia?

Miscellaneous

1. Who is Wladyslaw Gomulka and why is he in the news?

2. How did the donkey and the elephant come into use as political party symbols?

3. What North African land is causing trouble for France and why?

4. Name some safety rules you should remember as a pedestrian.

5. What is our "open skies" proposal for a start at global disarmament?

6. Define these terms: band wagon; lame duck; pivotal states; coalition.

References

"On the Road With the 'New Stevenson,'" by Cabell Phillips, *New York Times Magazine*, September 9.

"Evolution of Eisenhower as Politician," by William S. White, *New York Times Magazine*, September 23.

Pronunciations

Imre Nagy—im're nāj

János Kádár—yā'nōsh kā'dār

Konstantin Rokossovsky—kūn-stūn-tyēn' rō-kōs-sawf'ski

Poznań—pawz'nān

Sejm—sām

Wladyslaw Gomulka—vlā-dī'slāf gaw-mool'kā

Poland, Hungary

(Continued from page 1)

years later, Germany and Russia turned on each other. For the remainder of World War II, Poland was a battleground over which armies fought and refought.

At the Yalta Conference in 1945, the United States, Great Britain, and Russia agreed that Poland's final boundaries would be settled in a German peace treaty. Such a treaty, though, has not yet been written. Therefore, Poland's present borders are actually what the Soviet Union wanted them to be, since Russian troops held the area after the war.

Today, Poland—about the size of New Mexico—is wedged between Russia and communist East Germany. She has, in effect, shifted westward. In the west, she now includes a part of what used to be Germany, but in the east she lost a large slice of her prewar area to the Soviet Union. The net result is that Poland is a bit smaller today than she was before World War II. Her population is about 26,500,000.

With Russia's support, the communists in Poland got the upper hand after World War II. Poland became a Red puppet. Let us examine certain aspects of Polish life as they have developed since the war, and see what changes may lie ahead.

Farming. Almost half of Poland's people work on the land. The soil is good for farming.

In 1949, the government decided to set up collective farms like those in Russia. Most farmers resisted this plan, and the program had to be slowed down.

The collective farms have been a failure. Farm production has been low, and serious food shortages have plagued the nation.

Under the new leadership, the drive to form collective farms is likely to be abandoned. Some observers think that existing collective farms may even be disbanded.

Industry. Boundary changes after World War II brightened Poland's industrial prospects. Though she lost about 75 per cent of her prewar oil



WARSAW, Poland's capital, is the center of important developments right now

fields to Russia, she gained from Germany the big mining and industrial region of Upper Silesia with its steel mills and other manufacturing plants.

Despite this addition, industrial progress has been disappointing. Coal output has lagged. Shortages of raw materials have kept factories idle and created unemployment.

Nearly all Polish industry is under government control as is the case in Russia. So are the trade unions.

Big industries will undoubtedly remain under government control, but private enterprise may now be en-

couraged in small businesses. The new leadership may give the workers a bigger role in running the factories, as Tito did in Yugoslavia.

Living conditions. Wages are low, and prices are high. The average monthly wage of a factory worker, for example, is the price of a pair of shoes. (In the United States, the average monthly wage of a factory worker would buy at least 20 pairs of medium-priced shoes.)

Heavy industry—such as steel mills—has been emphasized, and there is a scarcity of consumer goods—washing machines, radios, electric appliances, and so forth. In Poland there is 1 radio for every 45 persons, and 1 telephone for every 109 people. (In our country, there is 1 radio for every 2 people, and 1 telephone for every 4 persons.)

Clothing is expensive and is often poorly made. There is still a housing shortage.

The poor living conditions are behind much of the discontent that produced the recent upheaval. The new leaders will very likely put more emphasis on consumer goods.

Military affairs. The country's 300,000 troops are organized along Soviet lines. Officers have been required to learn the Russian language. A number of top military positions have been held by Soviet officers in recent years.

One of the first steps the new leaders took was to oust Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky from the Politburo, the country's ruling group. A Polish-born Soviet army hero of World War II, Rokossovsky was put in charge of Poland's forces in 1949 by Stalin to keep the country lined up with Russia.

Certain observers wonder if the Polish army will stay loyal to those

Poles who want to keep their country independent of Russia. Troop leaders have asserted, though, that they will never allow the armed forces to be used against the Polish nation.

Government. A small group of Red Polish leaders has run this country since 1947. The most powerful body is the Politburo of the communist United Workers' Party. The Politburo, headed by Gomulka, decides on the nation's policies.

In January, elections are scheduled for the Polish parliament, called the *Sejm*. Just how these elections are conducted may indicate to what extent—if at all—Gomulka and his partners intend to permit real freedom in Poland.

★ ★ ★

Now let us turn our attention to Hungary. In order to understand the violent happenings which have taken place there during recent days, we need to review some background facts concerning that little land.

The land. About the size of Indiana, Hungary has nearly 10,000,000 people. Large numbers of them are farmers who have a great love for their soil. They grow mostly grain and potatoes, and raise livestock.

Since the communists took over in Hungary, the government has forced many farmers to give up their small plots of land. The Red regime set up "collective" farms managed by government officials.

History. Hungarians are proud of their glorious past, for their country was once a powerful one. But it was taken over by Austria in the 1500's, and didn't become a completely free land until after World War I.

When that conflict was over, Hungary went through a trying period. For a short time, the native communists gained control of the govern-



WILL satellite neighbors of Poland and Hungary follow their example?

ment. Then a new monarchy was established, but without a king. Nicholas Horthy became the regent and ruled the country in place of a monarch.

Actually, a group of large landowners in Hungary were in control of the government during this period. There was some democracy in the land at times, but the country was mostly run by strong leaders. Their rule was not nearly as harsh as the communist rule has been, but it was more dictatorial than democratic.

Thus, when the 2 fascist dictators—Hitler and Mussolini—became strongly entrenched in Germany and Italy, the Hungarian government was on friendly terms with them. When Germany invaded Russia, troops from Hungary fought side by side with the Nazi forces.

Large numbers of Hungarian people were opposed to the war, however, and eventually the troops from that country were withdrawn from the fighting front. Germany later invaded Hungary and placed her under Nazi control.

Then, in 1944, when Russia was pushing the Nazi troops back to Germany, Soviet soldiers occupied Hungary. After the conflict ended, Moscow saw to it that a communist regime was set up in the eastern European land.

When Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito broke with Russia in 1948, Moscow feared Hungary's leaders might do likewise. Russia's Stalin began a policy of terror to crush any "Titoist" movements in Hungary. In sensational trials staged by the Reds, many prominent Hungarians were charged with treason and executed in the late 1940's and the early 1950's.

Hungary continued in the grip of terror until Stalin's death in 1953. Some time later, Russia eased up a bit in its controls over the little country. When Moscow did so, long-smouldering



HUNGARIAN Premier Imre Nagy, who faced rebellion on taking office

anti-Russian feeling came to the surface. Hungarians began to demand an end to Soviet control over their lives, and a change in economic policies which impoverished them and enriched Russia.

Late developments. Hungary's pent-up hatred for Russia exploded into the bloody riots which broke out late last month. Many lives were sacrificed in the uprising, and riots were especially bloody in Hungary's capital of Budapest. In a number of cases, demonstrators not only called for an end to Russian control over their country, but also an end to communism.

In an effort to satisfy the rioters, certain pro-Russian leaders in Hungary were ousted from their posts. Popular Imre Nagy and Janos Kadar were given the top government jobs. Both Nagy and Kadar are communists, but they are opposed to taking orders from Moscow.

Even Nagy's return to power, though, did not satisfy the rebel forces. They appeared determined to overthrow the communist government of Hungary as well as to break away

from Russia. Some of the troops of the communist armies joined the rebels, and the nation was plunged into a civil war.

Nagy promised the rebels that if they would cease fighting, he would work to free Hungary from Soviet domination. As we go to press, the struggle is still going on. The rebels, of course, are bucking overwhelming odds, but their courageous action and sacrifices may result in a free Hungary.

In view of that country's long background of strong-man, minority rule, it may not be possible for a truly democratic government to be established in the near future. On the other hand, the free world would be very happy to see Hungary independent of Moscow's leaders, regardless of what kind of government it has.

U. S. Action. Our government has made it clear that it will provide economic aid to Poland, Hungary, and any other countries which break away from Soviet control. U. S. officials have said that this policy will be followed regardless of what types of governments the newly independent nations may decide to adopt. In other words, we shall help them even if they continue to pursue some form of communism.

At the same time, the United States, Britain, and France insisted that the United Nations Security Council be called into special session a week ago for the purpose of deciding what to do about Russia's "brutal interference in the internal affairs of Hungary." If it had not been for Soviet troops and tanks, the rebel forces would undoubtedly have gained control of the Hungarian government.

The final outcome of these crucial developments will be of utmost importance to Europe and to the entire world.

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated October 8, 15, 22, and 29. The answer key appears in the November 5 issue of the *Civic Leader*. **Scoring:** If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. The Red satellite nations where unrest has been most noticeable in recent months are (a) Yugoslavia and Italy; (b) Poland and Hungary; (c) West Germany and France; (d) Romania and Albania.

2. Adlai Stevenson has argued that the United States should (a) step up the rate at which we test hydrogen bombs; (b) announce that we will never use hydrogen bombs; (c) greatly intensify efforts to reach an understanding with Russia to stop the testing of hydrogen bombs; (d) sell hydrogen bombs to the Yugoslav government.

3. President Eisenhower has said that the draft (a) should end in 1957; (b) is essential to our national defense under existing world conditions; (c) is practically useless; (d) probably will take far more men in 1957 than during this year.

4. Two countries which want to belong to the United Nations but have not been admitted are (a) Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union; (b) Switzerland and Sweden; (c) Brazil and Argentina; (d) Red China and Japan.

5. Prime Minister Nehru (a) insists that he does not take sides in the struggle between communist and anti-communist nations; (b) is sympathetic toward communists within his own country; (c) refuses to accept economic or military aid from other lands; (d) has pledged his government to join SEATO.

6. Stevenson has insisted that (a) we should end the draft within a year; (b) it will never be possible to get along without the draft; (c) America should at least consider the possibility of ending the draft; (d) men should be drafted for 4 years instead of 2.

7. The countries known in the United Nations as the "Big Five" are those which (a) hold permanent seats in the Security Council; (b) follow U. S. leadership on every major issue; (c) possess all voting rights in the General Assembly; (d) are larger in size than any other UN members.

8. According to Republicans, the Eisenhower administration deserves credit because (a) U. S. living costs have not risen at all since 1952; (b) the federal government controls business and industry more closely now than it did 4 years ago; (c) federal taxes are being increased; (d) more Americans hold jobs now than ever before.

9. President Eisenhower has stated that (a) Russia is ahead of us in H-bomb development; (b) he would never consent to American use of the hydrogen bomb; (c) America must continue testing hydrogen bombs; (d) we must stop testing hydrogen bombs.

10. By the end of this year, the Saar will be controlled by (a) France; (b) the United Nations; (c) West Germany; (d) the Western European Union.

11. Which statement correctly describes the views of Eisenhower and Stevenson on large-scale use of federal money to help with school construction? (a) Both oppose it. (b) Both favor it. (c) Eisenhower approves, but Stevenson disapproves. (d) Stevenson approves, but Eisenhower disapproves.

12. The chief provision of the proposed Daniel-Kefauver amendment to the Constitution states that (a) only the popular votes shall determine who is to be President; (b) the members of Congress shall elect the President; (c) Presidential candidates must receive at least 50 per cent of the popular votes cast in order to be elected; (d) each state's electoral vote shall be divided among the various parties in the same proportions as are the popular votes.

(Concluded on page 8)



CROWDED STREET in Budapest, capital of Hungary, before Russian troops moved in to fight rebel forces

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

13. According to Democrats, the Eisenhower administration is chiefly interested in the economic welfare of (a) big business; (b) labor; (c) farmers; (d) small business.

14. One of the main causes of unrest in Soviet puppet lands is (a) Red China's failure to be admitted to the UN; (b) the example set by Yugoslavia in breaking away from Russian control; (c) the Suez Canal controversy; (d) the open dispute between Khrushchev and Bulganin.

15. By the terms of the treaty under which we control the Panama Canal Zone, we are granted the right to use the land (a) until 1985; (b) for 99 years; (c) until 1968; (d) forever.

16. India's second 5-year program seeks greatly to strengthen (a) industry as a whole; (b) farming; (c) the armed forces; (d) the fishing industry.

17. Over the past 20 years, average U. S. family incomes have (a) fallen considerably; (b) gone up, then down; (c) remained about the same; (d) risen sharply.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

18. Republicans contend that Attorney General _____, head of the Justice Department, has made a good record in fighting subversives.

19. While _____ was President, the Democrats point out, law-enforcement officials prosecuted 11 top-ranking U. S. communist leaders.

20. What is the total number of votes in the electoral college?

21. Recently there have been many serious border clashes between the armed forces of Jordan and _____.

22. A nation of southeastern Europe which, though communist, is not regarded as a Russian puppet is _____.

23. In Presidential elections, the nation's electoral vote generally does not give an accurate picture of how the _____ vote is divided.

24. The power held by members of the "Big Five" to block the passage of measures in the UN Security Council is known as the _____.

25. The leader who is often regarded as unofficial spokesman for several of the newly independent lands of southern Asia is _____.

26. The United Nations group known as the "town meeting of the world" is the _____.

27. Each state has as many electors in the electoral college as it has _____.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

28. James Mitchell
29. Ernesto de la Guardia
30. William J. Brennan, Jr.
31. Marshal Tito
32. Sam Rayburn
33. Sherman Adams
- A. Assistant to the President
- B. Secretary of Labor
- C. Ruler of Yugoslavia
- D. President of Mexico
- E. Speaker of the House
- F. President of Panama
- G. U. S. Supreme Court Justice

Career for Tomorrow - - X-Ray Technicians

THERE are some 40,000 medical X-ray technicians employed in the nation today. The United States Department of Labor says that an estimated 20,000 more persons trained in this work will be needed over the next 10 years.

Your duties, if you choose this vocation, will include the preparation of patients for X-ray examinations and treatments. You will also be required to operate and maintain X-ray and related electrical equipment, and process radiographs and X-ray film so that specialists can use the material for diagnosing physical ailments. In addition, persons trained in this field give X-ray treatments under the supervision of medical doctors.

Your qualifications should include intelligence and the ability to make quick and sound decisions if called upon to do so. You will also need a high degree of mechanical aptitude, for you may frequently be called upon to make adjustments in your rather complicated equipment. In addition, you should be neat in your personal appearance, and have a cheerful disposition.

Your training, while in high school, should include as many courses in science as possible. After you finish high school, you can go on to college, study nursing, or begin your technical training at once. Hospital training schools and vocational schools offer courses in X-ray work. You can also learn the vocation through on-the-job training under the supervision of a registered radiologist.

Training courses generally take a year or 2 to complete. A majority of the schools charge no tuition, while in most others the fees are low.

There are some 450 approved schools for X-ray technicians in the country. Write to your State Director of Vocational Education—his offices are in the state capital—for a list of approved schools in your area.



X-RAY TECHNICIAN at her duties

In performing his duties, the medical X-ray technician must be able to identify the various parts of the human body and know their functions.

Moreover because he uses highly complex electrical equipment, he must acquire an adequate background in physics and electricity. Finally, the technician must become familiar with certain chemicals used in his work.

Both men and women can find job opportunities in this field, though a

majority of the practicing X-ray technicians are women.

Job openings are fairly plentiful just now and are expected to be so for some years to come. X-ray technicians work in hospitals and clinics, health institutions, and in dental offices. They are also employed by federal, state, and local health agencies.

Your earnings, as a beginner, are likely to range from \$180 to \$250 a month. Experienced persons generally earn between \$300 and \$400 a month. Some institutions provide room and board in addition to the salary.

Advantages are (1) the field is one in which you can serve mankind; (2) advancement opportunities are fairly good because the vocation is a relatively new one; and (3) working conditions are generally pleasant.

One disadvantage is the relatively low pay received by persons trained in this work. But pay scales are edging upward, and the outlook is for continued salary increases for technicians.

Further information can be secured from the Executive Secretary, the American Society of X-Ray Technicians, 16 14th Street, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. You can get information on training requirements from Mr. A. B. Greene, Executive Secretary, American Registry of X-Ray Technicians, Metropolitan Building, Minneapolis 1, Minnesota. You may be able to talk to an X-ray technician by visiting a nearby hospital or clinic.

—By ANTON BERLE

Historical Background - - Hayes to Arthur

This is the ninth in a series of articles on our Presidents and the times in which they held office.

RUTHERFORD Birchard Hayes was born in Ohio in 1822. A lawyer, he served as U. S. congressman and governor of Ohio before becoming President as a Republican in 1877. He served 1 term in the White House, and died in 1893.

In the Presidential election of 1876, Hayes actually received fewer popular votes than did his Democratic rival, Samuel Tilden. The electoral vote results were disputed and finally had to be decided in Congress, which voted in favor of Hayes.

One of Hayes' first acts upon becoming President was to remove the last of the federal troops from the South. He also tried in other ways to heal the wounds left by the Civil War. The depression which began under President Grant continued throughout much of Hayes' administration. Wages of railroad workers were drastically cut, setting off a major strike—the nation's first great railroad walkout. Because bloodshed accompanied the strikes in certain states, Hayes sent federal troops to help put down the trouble—a move which angered workers throughout the country.

Thomas Edison perfected the phonograph in 1878, and the electric light bulb the following year. In 1879,

electricity was tried out for street lighting for the first time in Cleveland, Ohio. The census takers of 1880 counted 50,155,783 Americans.

Abroad, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia formed an alliance known as the Three Emperor's League. In 1877, Russia fought with Turkey and seized parts of that country. The following year, British took Cyprus, which had also been controlled by the Turks. A few years later, France occupied another former Turkish possession—Tunisia in North Africa.



Hayes



Garfield



Arthur

James Abram Garfield was born in Ohio in 1831. A Republican, he was a college president and a U. S. congressman before entering the White House in 1881. He was shot by a disappointed job hunter a short time after his inauguration, and died in September 1881.

Garfield had little time to show his Presidential abilities. But he did launch a new civil service reform program to get capable persons into government employment. He fought the spoils system under which public jobs were filled on the basis of political favoritism rather than merit.

Chester Alan Arthur, a Republican, was born in Vermont in 1830. A lawyer, Arthur served as Vice President under Garfield and succeeded to the Presidency at the latter's death. Because of his fight against the spoils system, Arthur was not chosen for another term by his party. He died in 1886.

Though once opposed to civil service reforms, Arthur energetically carried out the program begun by Garfield. The Civil Service Act, under which certain federal offices were filled on the basis of competitive examinations, was passed in 1883.

In the 1880's, more than 5,000,000 immigrants came to the United States. By that time, free land on the western frontier had all but disappeared. So had most of the buffaloes which once were in abundance in the West.

One of the first laws to restrict immigration was passed in 1882 despite Arthur's efforts to kill the measure. The American Federation of Labor was organized in 1881, and the American Red Cross was established the following year. In 1885, a famous landmark in the nation's capital—the Washington Monument—was dedicated.

Abroad, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy formed a military alliance in 1882. France, a bitter foe of Germany, was also looking for allies in preparation for a possible war with the Germans. In 1882, Britain occupied Egyptian territory because of Egypt's efforts to oust the British from the Suez Canal area.

—By ANTON BERLE